UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21893
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Colombia, Cuba, Malaysia and Yemen: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligations of Member States under the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming also its resolution 672 (1990),

Having been briefed by the Secretary-General on 19 October 1990,

Expressing alarm at the rejection of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) by the Israeli Government, and its refusal to accept the mission of the Secretary-General,

Taking into consideration the statement of the Secretary-General relative to the purpose of the mission he is sending to the region and conveyed to the Council by the President on 12 October 1990,

Gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories,

1. Deplores the refusal of the Israeli Government to receive the mission of the Secretary-General to the region;

2. Urges the Israeli Government to reconsider its decision and insists that it comply fully with resolution 672 (1990) and to permit the mission of the Secretary-General to proceed in keeping with its purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council the report requested in resolution 672 (1990);

4. Affirms its determination to give full and expeditious consideration to the report.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21894
22 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication that he has received from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

READEX FICHE

Annex

Letter dated 9 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

On 2 October 1990, I sent you a communication with the text of my statement in the ICAO Council on 1 October 1990 relating to the situation in the Gulf and the Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) (S/21862).

I wish to assure you that the International Civil Aviation Organization is well cognizant of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization of 1947 and of its obligation under Article VII thereof, which includes "rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security".

Should the implementation of Security Council resolution 670 (1990) require assistance or expertise in the technical, operational, economic or legal fields of international civil aviation, the resources of the International Civil Aviation Organization will be fully available.

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21895
22 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication that he has received from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Annex

Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letters of 2 and 9 October 1990 (S/21862 and S/21894), I am sending herewith for your information a copy of State Letter Ref.: AN 13/4.3.2 - 90/97 dated 18 October 1990 which is being dispatched today to all Contracting States of ICAO.

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE

Enclosure

Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization addressed to the Contracting States of the International Civil Aviation Organization

I have the honour to draw your attention to the United Nations Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990) (the texts of which are attached for your information).* In adopting these resolutions, the Security Council acted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and its decisions are binding upon States by virtue of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter. By virtue of Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, they take precedence over any obligations under other international agreements. Furthermore, under Article VII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization of 1947, ICAO is committed to "rendering such assistance to the Security Council as that Council may request, including assistance in carrying out decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security". In clause 11, resolution 670 (1990) affirms that the specialized agencies are required "to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the terms of resolution 661 (1990) and this resolution".

The essential point of resolution 670 (1990), in clause 3, is that States are obliged to deny permission to any aircraft to take off from their territory if that aircraft would carry any cargo to or from Iraq or Kuwait (except defined humanitarian supplies permitted under resolution 661 (1990)). Under clause 4, States are obliged to deny permission to any aircraft destined to land in Iraq or Kuwait to overfly its territory unless the aircraft lands at an airfield designated by that State outside Iraq or Kuwait to permit its inspection to ensure that there is no cargo on board in violation of resolution 661 (1990). States are also obliged, under clause 5, to take all necessary measures to ensure that any aircraft registered in its territory or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in its territory complies with resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990). All flights must be inspected before departure or upon required landing to make sure that they do not carry any cargo banned under resolution 661 (1990).

Under clause 7, the resolution calls upon all States to co-operate in taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of the resolution, consistent with international law, including the Chicago Convention. The practical meaning of this provision is that any enforcement or other "necessary measures" have to refrain from the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight and that the lives of persons on board and the safety of aircraft must not be endangered;

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* Not circulated herewith. For reference, see S/RES/661 (1990) and S/RES/670 (1990).

this rule is a part of general customary international law and has been only expressly recognized in a codified form in Article 3 bis of the Chicago Convention. This obligation therefore exists independent of the entry into force of the Protocol of 1984 codifying the new Article 3 bis in the Chicago Convention.

Safety of international civil aviation is the main concern of ICAO. It is essential that all States observe the principles of Article 3 bis of the Chicago Convention, as well as the obligation under Article 3 (d) to have due regard for the safety of navigation of civil aircraft when issuing regulations for their State aircraft. Annex 2 (Rules of the Air) to the Chicago Convention contains specific provisions (Standard 3.8 and Appendices A and B) relating to interception of civil aircraft, and its observance is essential in maintaining the safety of international civil aviation. More detailed provisions relating to the interception of civil aircraft and to the effective co-ordination between military aircraft or other military activities and civil aircraft will be found in the respective Manuals (Doc 9554, distributed on 5 October 1990, and Doc 9433, to be distributed by the end of October 1990). The appropriate authorities should make sure that the measures of co-ordination with military activities are duly promulgated in NOTAMs.

I urge all Contracting States to take all necessary measures for the strict observance of the applicable rules for safeguarding the safety of international civil aviation while implementing Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990).

(Signed) Assad KOTAITE
President of the Council

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21896
23 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF COLOMBIA, CUBA, MALAYSIA AND YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We, the co-sponsors of the draft resolution contained in document S/21893 dated 19 October 1990, request the holding of a formal meeting of the Security Council on Tuesday, 23 October 1990, in which the above-mentioned draft resolution will be put to the vote.

We would be grateful if you could have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Colombia to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Malaysia to the United Nations

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Yemen
to the United Nations

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NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21897
23 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Tunis on 17 and 18 October 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

Annex

Resolution on the Israeli act of aggression against the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session held at Tunis on 17 and 18 October 1990

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting at Tunis in extraordinary session at the ministerial level on 17 and 18 October 1990 at the request of the State of Palestine,

Having examined the Israeli act of aggression of 8 October 1990 against the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock and the bloody massacre of members of the combatant Palestinian people resulting therefrom,

Having considered the dangers of this aggression in the context of the Israeli scheme to Judaize the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular Jerusalem and the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque,

Regarding this act of aggression as a continuation of the war of extermination and Judaization being conducted by the Israeli entity against the Palestinian people and as a flagrant violation of all international covenants, of international legitimacy and of human rights and as an expression of contempt for the will of the international community and of humanitarian sentiments,

Being of the view that the Security Council should continue to approach international issues on the basis of a uniform standard based on regard for international legitimacy in the resolution of conflicts,

Having heard the statement of His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine,

DECIDES

1. To condemn Israel for the new act of aggression against the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock and the bloody massacre that it has committed against the Palestinian people, and to hold the Israeli occupation authorities fully responsible for these criminal acts.

2. (a) To affirm the adherence of the Arab States to the inalienable Palestinian Arab right to the City of Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and to reaffirm their determination to defend that right and to protect the Holy Places in the face of Israeli defiance.

(b) To stress the fact that Jerusalem is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, that the Israeli "basic law" by virtue of which Jerusalem is considered the unified capital of Israel is null and void, that all the legislative and administrative measures that have changed or that might tend to change the

character of the Arab City of Jerusalem and its legal status are also null and void and that immediate action must be taken for their revocation.

3. To call upon the international community to assume its full responsibilities in deterring escalating Israeli aggression and to take all practical measures to put an immediate end to such repeated acts of aggression.

4. To express its disapproval of United States positions that are biased in favour of Israel, to demand that the United States of America should modify its attitude towards Palestinian national and Arab rights and desist from supporting Israel, to call upon the United States to abide by international legitimacy, to block the Israeli policy of oppression and intimidation and to implement Security Council resolution 672 (1990), and to reaffirm the importance of the implementation of all the principles of the United Nations and its resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

5. To entrust the Special Arab Ministerial Committee to Support the Intifadah with the task of monitoring developments in the extremely grave situation in the occupied territory, monitoring the implementation of Security Council resolution 672 (1990) and calling for a meeting of the Security Council at the appropriate time, on the understanding that the Committee should pursue its work and its contacts at the political, diplomatic and Islamic levels, in particular with the States permanent members of the Security Council and influential international parties, with a view to:

(a) Ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people, whether by the dispatch of international observers or of international forces to undertake this task, until such time as an Israeli withdrawal is achieved or a comprehensive peace is established;

(b) Striving for the occupied territory to be placed under interim international supervision until such time as peace is achieved through the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian people itself is allowed to exercise its right to self-determination;

(c) Ensuring the imposition on Israel of the sanctions laid down in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations because of its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

(d) Working for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, within the framework of the Security Council, with a view to the implementation of Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and all of the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, so as to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and enable the Palestinian people to exercise its right to self-determination and national sovereignty under the supervision of the United Nations, with the participation of all the other parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization on an equal footing with the other parties as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

6. To monitor the implementation of the decisions on financial support for the Palestinian intifadah endorsed by the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences and other forms of support endorsed by the Council of the League with a view to consolidating and intensifying the steadfastness of the intifadah.

7. To call upon member States to participate actively in providing all the forms of the support necessary for the implementation of the projects and decisions adopted by the Al-Quds Committee, including those for the restoration of buildings in the Old City of Jerusalem, the renovation of the Holy Dome of the Rock and support so that the people of the City may stand their ground, in particular by assistance to housing, Arab reconstruction projects, the guards at the Haram al-Sharif and functionaries of the Islamic Awqaf and of religious bodies.

8. To continue to implement the Arab League resolutions and programmes on opposition to intensified Jewish immigration and projects for settlement in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

9. To express its gratitude and appreciation to those friendly States which have condemned the criminal Israeli aggression and have supported the Arab and Palestinian right, and to invite them to continue their efforts in defence of truth and the strengthening of international peace and security.

10. To express the pride of the Arab nation in and its commendation of the sacrifices made by the combatant Palestinian people and its magnificent steadfastness in the face of Israeli aggression and in defence of those things held sacred by the nation, and to convey its condolences, in humility and high esteem, for the lives of innocent martyrs.

(Res/ES-5045, 18 October 1990)

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NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/658
S/21898
23 October 1990

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention that, on several occasions in the recent past, the Government of Turkey has continued the unacceptable practice of circulating documents emanating from the illegal Turkish Cypriot state created in the occupied part of Cyprus by Turkey.

The contents of these documents promote, inter alia, the concept of "two peoples in Cyprus, having a separate right to self-determination", which as you have clearly stated in your report to the Security Council dated 8 March 1990 (S/21183), "posed more than a semantic problem" and, as a result, "we faced an impasse of a substantive kind" at the last high level meeting in New York earlier this year.

These documents, circulated by Turkey, also attempt to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus citing certain "opinions" of legal experts.

I wish to point out that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. George Iacovou, in his statement at the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement on "Peace and the Rule of Law in International Affairs" in the Hague in June 1989, invited Turkey to enter into consultations with the Republic of Cyprus and to conclude a special agreement (compromis) to jointly submit to the International Court of Justice the resort by Turkey to the use of force, the invasion and occupation of part of the Republic of Cyprus, the uprooting of the civilian population, the implantation of tens of thousands of alien settlers, the setting up and recognition by Turkey of the illegal entity in the occupied part of Cyprus and the attempts to further colonize

the town of Varosha. These are judiciable in the International Court of Justice, if Turkey were to accept the jurisdiction of the Court, under Article 36, paragraph (1).

Mr. Iacovou, in his statement, alternatively challenged Turkey to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, under Article 36, paragraph (2), so that the Republic of Cyprus could refer to the Court, together with its case, all other legal issues connected with the Turkish actions described above.

To this day, Turkey has not responded to the challenge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, and the question arises, therefore, why has Turkey not accepted this unique opportunity to prove her position and arguments before an authoritative international law body of indisputable repute.

With regard to the commissioned expert "opinions" cited by Turkey and circulated as United Nations documents, permit me to single out that of Mr. Lauterpacht, who is not new to the affairs of Cyprus.

It is more than obvious that this opinion lacks both impartiality and legal foundation. In fact it is nothing more than an attempt to give a legalistic aura, through the method of retained advocacy, to the Turkish political objectives in respect of the Cyprus problem, rather than to provide impartial legal opinion on the matters to which it relates.

That the "opinion" in question lacks seriousness is evident from the fact that it provides contradictory interpretations to those given by Mr. Lauterpacht in a much earlier opinion to the Cyprus Government on 30 January 1964, when he dealt with some of the same substantive issues. Suffice to juxtapose herebelow some of the most jarring contradictions:

A. Lauterpacht opinion dated 30 January 1964

"To the extent that any action has been taken without the concurrence of the Turkish Cypriot element, this is not because the latter element has been excluded from the Government but because it has withdrawn from it and adopted an attitude of non-cooperation".

Lauterpacht opinion dated 9 March 1990

"Three years later (1963) the Greek Cypriot community used its power to prevent the Turkish Cypriot community from playing its proper role in the Government of Cyprus".

B. Lauterpacht opinion dated 30 January 1964

"But the Government as such has not done anything which is unconstitutional. In due course, perhaps, it may become necessary for the Government of Cyprus to seek amendment of the Constitution and it may

be necessary to do this other than in strict accord with the terms of the present Constitution. But if this step is taken, it will be because it has been forced upon the Government by the failure of the Turkish Cypriot community to cooperate in the implementation of the 1960 Constitution".

Lauterpacht opinion dated 9 March 1990

"Thus, not only did the Greek Cypriot community or, as it claims to be, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus break the Constitution and violate its pledged word in an absolutely fundamental way; it also repudiated a solemnly assumed treaty undertaking which formed an indispensable element in any legal assessment of its position."

C. Lauterpacht opinion dated 30 January 1964

"In any event, Turkey is itself in breach of the Treaty and these breaches have themselves constituted (sic) to the present difficulties in the Island. Accordingly, Turkey is not entitled to invoke an alleged breach by the Republic as a ground for its own intervention".

"In any event, even assuming that a state of affairs has developed which might be regarded as constituting a breach of the Treaty, there is still nothing in the Treaty which warrants a forcible intervention by Turkey".

Lauterpacht opinion dated 9 March 1990

"It need hardly be added that there is nothing in intervention by Turkey in 1974 that changes the legal position. This was a lawful exercise by Turkey of its rights as a guarantor under Article IV of the Treaty of Guarantee".

It is obvious, therefore, that the Turkish Government's position, supported by their lawyer in his commissioned opinion, seeks to manipulate the principles of self-determination as a means of legitimizing, on the one hand, the Turkish transgressions against the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Establishment, and on the other, the illegal régime established by Turkey in the territory occupied by its forces in Cyprus.

These arguments ignore the fact that self-determination had already been exercised by the people of Cyprus as a whole in accordance with the International Instruments of 1960. Such arguments further ignore the Turkish military invasion and occupation, the forcible movement of large sections of the population, the presence of tens of thousands of illegal settlers and the continuing violation of human rights in the Turkish occupied area. These facts are certainly of major importance as regards the legal situation in that area and of the persons living therein.

In conclusion the documents circulated by the Turkish Government referring to Cyprus should be rejected as misleading and unfounded imcompatible with the United

Nations resolutions on Cyprus and with the principles of international law and as another manifestation of the Turkish policy to seek legal recognition for the illegal régime in the occupied part of Cyprus.

I shall be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/21899
23 October 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 32
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of a statement dated 18 October 1990 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia condemning the Vietnamese invaders for sending in new reinforcements from Viet Nam (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 18 October 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia condemning the Vietnamese invaders for sending in new reinforcements from Viet Nam

1. The Hanoi authorities have been sending continuously new troop reinforcements to Cambodia.

(a) They have successively sent in new reinforcements in line with their scheme worked out in August 1990, prior to the Jakarta agreement of 10 September 1990.

They have so far dispatched three new divisions to Cambodia. Two thirds of these reinforcements have been sent to the Battambang front, along the railroad track, on highway No. 5, south of Battambang, on highway No. 10 and to the west of Battambang, mainly in an attempt to recapture Pailin. The other one third has been deployed to other fronts as support troops to the Phnom Penh army.

(b) The Vietnamese occupiers and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin Phnom Penh party have stepped up the forcible conscription of Cambodian civilians into the Phnom Penh army and militia designed to escalate the war in Cambodia.

(c) Since September 1990 the Vietnamese occupiers and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin Phnom Penh party have stepped up their military operations throughout Cambodia, and in particular in Battambang province, on highway No. 10, west of Battambang, and in the provinces of Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom as well.

2. All these military activities have been carried out by the Vietnamese occupiers and the Phnom Penh party simultaneously with their diplomatic activities aimed at sabotaging the framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990 and United Nations Security Council resolution 668 (1990). All these activities point out that the Hanoi authorities are still obstinately refusing to put an end to their invasion and occupation war in Cambodia.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia denounces and condemns Viet Nam's escalation of its invasion and occupation war in Cambodia. The entire Cambodian people cannot in any case tolerate such activities on the part of the Vietnamese invaders and the Phnom Penh party. They are determined to unite further with all the forces of the Cambodian National Resistance to check the Vietnamese war of invasion and occupation until the Hanoi authorities accept a comprehensive political settlement in full accord with the framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia calls upon all friendly countries the world over to take necessary measures to prevent Viet Nam and the Phnom Penh party from sabotaging the peace process for a comprehensive political settlement to the Vietnamese war of invasion and occupation in Cambodia, and to compel them to implement sincerely and unconditionally framework document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement and United Nations Security Council resolution 668 (1990).

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 32
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of a memorandum dated 12 October 1990 of the Cambodian National Resistance entitled "Vietnam's move on the field and on the diplomatic front to prolong its occupation of Cambodia" (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 12 October 1990 of the Cambodian National Resistance

Viet Nam's move on the field and on the diplomatic front to prolong its occupation of Cambodia

I. Attempt of Viet Nam and Hun Sen to destroy the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement and United Nations Security Council resolution 668 (1990)

1. On 11 September, Hun Sen started to reject openly and with arrogance the Jakarta Joint Statement he had signed the day before.

Most recently, in New Delhi, he went so far as to arrogantly accuse H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk of hindering the peace process from moving forward. It is a clear attempt to block the election of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC), while, at home and abroad, Hun Sen himself has been stepping up a systematic Vietnamese-guided campaign of disinformation about the Bangkok meeting.

2. As for the Vietnamese, through the voice of their Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, they have rejected the framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. They try to renegotiate the very text which all the Cambodian parties, including that of Hun Sen, accepted "in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict" in their Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990. The very text which has been adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 20 September 1990 and become Council resolution 668 (1990).

3. On the field in Cambodia:

- Viet Nam continues to send fresh troops to Cambodia. From August to early October, it has sent approximately 8,000 troops to Cambodia. More than half of them have been sent to the Battambang front. The others have been sent to villages throughout the country.

- There have been increasing activities to conscript Cambodian civilians into Heng Samrin-Hun Sen's army.

- The Vietnamese troops and those of Heng Samrin-Hun Sen have been trying hard to launch operations aimed at capturing the liberated zones controlled by the resistance forces.

4. In brief, they have been carrying out a two-track policy:

- On the diplomatic front, they try to destroy the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council by seeking to modify it step by step. But their current main thrust is to block the election of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman of SNC.

- On the field in Cambodia, they have mobilized forces presently in Cambodia and their newly arrived fresh troops as well as those of Heng Samrin-Hun Sen to capture the liberated zone controlled by the resistance forces, and to crush the resistance forces.

Thus the Vietnamese main objective is far from seeking a political settlement. They have rather pursued very actively their war of occupation of Cambodia. And Hun Sen continues to serve faithfully this Vietnamese objective.

II. Position of the Cambodian National Resistance under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

4. The only objective of the Cambodian National Resistance under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has been the liberation of Cambodia from the Vietnamese occupation so that the Cambodian people can exercise their right to self-determination thus allowing them to live in a liberal democratic régime with many political parties and a free-market economy.

5. We have come up with one peace proposal after another, and have made concessions after concessions in the spirit of compromise in order to arrive at a comprehensive political settlement.

6. We have even accepted Hun Sen and his group, installed and nurtured by the Vietnamese occupying forces in Cambodia, as one of the four Cambodian parties in the peace process.

7. We have supported whole-heartedly the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990 and Security Council resolution 668 (1990). We remain fully committed to these three documents and are calling for their implementation by all parties.

8. We will resolutely defend those three documents. We will not allow Viet Nam and the Phnom Penh party to trample upon those documents or to modify them or to destroy them. We will join our forces with those of peace- and justice-loving countries which have supported the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council so as to compel Viet Nam and Hun Sen's faction to accept H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman of the SNC, and to implement the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

9. We will resolutely join our forces to carry out the struggle against the continued Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. We will remain vigilant against any attempt by the Vietnamese occupying forces and their puppets to capture the liberated zone controlled by the resistance forces.

III. An appeal to the international community

10. The Cambodian National Resistance under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk would like to call on the ASEAN countries and all other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world as well as the United Nations Organization, to whom the Cambodian National Resistance and the Cambodian people remain forever indebted for their support, to continue to bring pressure to bear on Viet Nam and Hun Sen's faction:

(a) To accept H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman of the SNC as has been hinted in the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement and Security Council resolution 668 (1990);

(b) To implement in good faith the three above-cited documents.

11. Only then will the United Nations be able to play its enhanced role as outlined in the document of the five permanent members of the Security Council especially in:

(a) The verification and control of the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and other related military issues;

(b) The administration of Cambodia in the transitional period leading to the election of a national government;

(c) The organization and verification of free and fair elections in Cambodia.

UNITED
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 32
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the text of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia, dated 19 October 1990, rejecting any agreement or treaty signed or to be signed with the Phnom Penh faction (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 19 October 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of Cambodia rejecting any agreement or treaty signed or to be signed with the Phnom Penh faction

1. The National Government of Cambodia would like formally to reiterate what it has time and again informed national and international public opinion, that any "agreement or treaty" signed with the puppet régime installed in Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese occupying forces is null and void, with no value for the whole Cambodian people and nation.

2. The framework document of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the Jakarta Joint Statement of 10 September 1990 and United Nations Security Council resolution 668 (1990) have clearly indicated that once it is completed, that is, when it has H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the Supreme National Council (SNC) will be "the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied".

In this respect, starting from the very day when the SNC is completed, it is the whole SNC who will alone embody the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia; no one Cambodian party will enjoy such a prerogative.

Therefore, during the transitional period, that is, from the day the SNC is completed with H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman to the day when there is a new national government resulting from free and fair elections under United Nations auspices, only the agreement (or agreements) signed with the SNC under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is (or are) legal.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21902
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith three notes, each with enclosures, dated 30 November 1989, with file numbers 89-55/4948L, 89-54/4947 and 89-53/4946L, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violations of the Iranian airspace by United States naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and the nuisance created for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 30 November 1989 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

1. On 2 May 1989, at 1032 hours, United States warship No. 36 at the position of N2535 and E5455 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2608 and E5520, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 4 May 1989, at 1032 hours, United States warship No. 36 at the position of N2600 and E5550 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2610 and E5550, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 10 June 1[illegible], at 1510 hours, United States warship No. 26 at the position of N2535 and E5648 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2535 and E5655, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 14 June 1989, at 0830 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2516 and E5646 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2516 and E5656, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships, and insistently demands that actions as such, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 30 November 1989 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

1. On 23 April 1989, at 0824 hours, United States warship No. 97 at the position of N2545 and E5519 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2611 and E5548, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 25 April 1989, at 1015 hours, United States warship No. 21 at the position of N2516 and E5705 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2540 and E5659, to change its course from 180 degrees towards 120 degrees.

3. On 27 April 1989, at 1012 hours, United States warship No. 21 at the position of N2520 and E5700 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2549 and E5654, to change its course from 180 degrees towards 120 degrees.

4. On 31 April 1989, at 1025 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2530 and E5445 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2600 and E5510, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 2 May 1989, at 0950 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2605 and E5638 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2610 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

6. On 3 May 1989, at 0802 hours, United States warship No. 946 at the position of N2510 and E5650 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2530 and E5705, not to get closer to the warship.

7. On 27 May 1989, at 0840 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2540 and E5645 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2600 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

8. On 2 June 1989, at 0800 hours, United States warship No. 964 Delta at the position of N2533 and E5707 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2615 and E5647, not to get closer to the warship.

9. On 4 June 1989, at 1140 hours, United States warship No. 964 at the position of N2605 and E5645 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2606 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

10. On 6 June 1989, at 0923 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2513 and E5700 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2536 and E5700, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships, and insistently demands that actions as such, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex III

Note verbale dated 30 November 1989 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

1. On 20 February 1989, at 0837 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2625 and E5650 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2530 and E5710, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 8 March 1989, at 1015 hours, United States helicopter No. 446-M1 at the position of N2520 and E5710 flew, for a period of a few minutes under the wing of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

3. On 23 March 1989, at 0905 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2528 and E5643 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2533 and E5654, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 3 April 1989, at 0933 hours, United States warship No. 38 at the position of N2617 and E5636 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2617 and E5651, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 3 April 1989, at 0810 hours, United States warship No. 21 at the position of N2540 and E5645 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2613 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

6. On 7 April 1989, at 1008 hours, United States warship No. 973 at the position of N2542 and E5516 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2556 and E5532, not to get closer to the warship.

7. On 10 April 1989, at 1020 hours, United States warship No. 987 at the position of N2535 and E5500 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2550 and E5510, not to get closer to the warship.

8. On 11 April 1989, at 1115 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2520 and E5450 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2540 and E5420, not to get closer to the warship.

9. On 17 April 1989, at 0927 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2531 and E5658 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2526 and E5704, not to get closer to the warship.

10. On 18 April 1989, at 0805 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2630 and E5642 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2628 and E5648, not to get closer to the warship.

11. On 19 April 1989, at 1210 hours, United States warship No. 987 at the position of N2543 and E5446 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2545 and E5631, not to get closer to the warship.

12. In addition to the aforementioned, on 17 April 1989, at 0945 hours, a United States warship at the position of N2553 and E5651 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, which was in flight over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose position was N2552 and E5704, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships, and insistently demands that actions as such, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21903
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith two notes, each with enclosures, dated 26 September 1990, with file numbers 90-39/5707L, 90-40/5708L, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violations of the Iranian airspace by United States naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and the nuisance created for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note dated 26 September 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft and American aircraft have intercepted routine sea-patrolling missions of Iranian aircraft on the following dates and locations:

A. Warnings by United States warships

1. On 22 March 1990, at 1714 hours, United States warship number 990, at the position of N2545 and E5415, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2548 and E5430, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 26 March 1990, at 1240 hours, United States warship number 1076, at the position of N2550 and E5520, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2550 and E5502, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 21 April 1990, at 0910 hours, United States warship number 1076, at the position of N2450 and E5645, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2505 and E5655, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 18 May 1990, at 0820 hours, United States warship number 35, at the position of N2530 and E5655, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 23 May 1990, at 1127 hours, United States warship number 35, at the position of N2615 and E5645, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2620 and E5645, not to get closer to the warship.

6. On 23 May 1990, at 1430 hours, United States warship number 35, at the position of N2613 and E5642, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2626 and E5649, not to get closer to the warship.

7. On 31 May 1990, at 0750 hours, United States warship number 43, at the position of N2532 and E5705, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft not to get closer to the warship.

8. On 1 June 1990, at 0807 hours, United States warship number 8, at the position of N2532 and E5650, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2532 and E5655, not to get closer to the warship.

B. Interceptions by United States aircraft

1. On 11 May 1990, at 1030 hours, United States F-14 aircraft number 206 intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2340 and E5910, for a period of 10 minutes.

2. On 27 May 1990, at 1030 hours, a United States F-14 aircraft intercepted an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2405 and E6009.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States of America.

Annex II

Note dated 26 September 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours.

A. Warnings by United States warships

1. On 23 April 1990, at 1123 hours, United States warship number 1076, at the position of N2607 and E5548, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2607 and E5542, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 25 April 1990, at 1417 hours, the same United States warship, at the position of N2618 and E5643, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2628 and E5643, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 25 April 1990, at 1710 hours, the same United States warship, at the position of N2615 and E5552, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2624 and E5553, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 29 April 1990, at 0815 hours, United States warship number 1076, at the position of N2604 and E5640, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2604 and E5648, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 3 May 1990, at 1153 hours, United States warship number 43, at the position of N2618 and E5641, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2616 and E5643, not to get closer to the warship.

6. On 5 May 1990, at 1222 hours, United States warship number 990, at the position of N2610 and E5645, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2550 and E5645, not to get closer to the warship.

7. On 5 May 1990, at 1550 hours, United States warship number 43, at the position of N2538 and E5643, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2542 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

8. On 5 May 1990, at 1607 hours, United States warship number 990, at the position of N2510 and E5700, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2525 and E5655, not to get closer to the warship.

9. On 6 May 1990, at 1655 hours, United States warship number 43, at the position of N2523 and E5716, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2522 and E5723, not to get closer to the warship.

10. On 19 May 1990, at 0820 hours, United States warship number 35, at the position of N2530 and E5655, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2553 and E5657, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such illegal actions by the Government of the United States of America.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
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S/21904
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith four notes, each with enclosures, dated 29 March 1990, with file numbers 90-16/5364L, 90-17/5365L, 90-18/5366L and 90-19/5367L, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violations of Iranian airspace by United States naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and the nuisance created for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annexes were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf by violating all international laws and upon aggressing against the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft which were in flight over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the following dates and hours:

1. On 27 July 1989, at 0957 hours, United States warship No. 979 at the position of N2553 and E5541 from a distance of 35 miles away warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2630 and E5540, which was in flight over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 28 August 1989, at 1030 hours, United States warship No. 28 at the position of N2613 and E5541 from a distance of 30 miles away warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2632 and E5658, which was in flight over the Qeshm Island, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 30 August 1989, at 0955 hours, United States warship No. 260 at the position of N2556 and E5521 from a distance of 30 miles away warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2625 and E5530, which was in flight over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships, and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 29 March 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

1. On 27 September 1989, at 0853 hours, United States warship No. 24 at the position of N2550 and E5339 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2558 and E5339, to change its course away from 330 degrees towards 90 degrees.

2. On 15 October 1989 at 0828 hours, United States warship No. 24 at the position of N2528 and E5648 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2555 and E5650, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 17 October 1989 at 0955 hours, United States warship No. 28 at the position of N2530 and E5700 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2423 and E5900, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 27 October 1989 at 1450 hours, United States warship No. 46 at the position of N2624 and E5600 warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2641 and E5627, to change its course towards 260 degrees.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships, and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex III

Note verbale dated 29 March 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 24 November 1989 at 2110 hours a United States rocket-launcher cruiser marked C-G-16-LEAHY was navigating east-west 4 miles south-east of the Resalat Oil Platform. Simultaneously, a helicopter took off from the said cruiser's deck and approached to within a distance of 1 mile from an Iranian National Oil Company vessel named Khaybar, which was sailing between the coast and the platform carrying essential and primary materials. The helicopter then made a turn around the vessel and left the area at 2210 hours.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these actions, which have created a nuisance for the employees and the officers of the Iranian Continental Shelf Oil Company, and are also a clear indication of aggression against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and expects that these actions be stopped and not be repeated in the future. Evidently, the United States Government will be fully accountable for the consequences of these actions.

Annex IV

Note verbale dated 29 March 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and has the honour to transmit the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State, and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. On 23 January 1990, at 1615 hours, United States warship No. 976 while passing from a distance of 200 metres away from the Nasr Oil platform filmed it and took its picture.

2. On 24 January 1990, at 1716 hours, a United States helicopter flying at a low altitude filmed the Nasr Oil platforms.

3. On 23 January 1990, at 1327 hours, four United States aircraft at a speed of 420 miles per hour and at an altitude of 25,000 feet at the position of N2644 and E5950 by entering the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran violated the Iranian eastern shoreline in the Strait of Hormoz, and at 1330 hours at the position of N2533 and E5740 left the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these actions, which are contrary to the principles of international law and is a clear indication of an aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and expects that these actions, by all means, not be repeated in the future. Evidently, the United States Government will be held fully accountable for the consequences of these actions.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21905
24 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith five notes, each with enclosures, dated 23 January 1990, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violations of the Iranian airspace by United States naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and the nuisance created for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria at Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for Iranian civilian aircraft on the following dates:

1. On 3 March 1989 an Iranian cargo aircraft No. F-707, flight No. 7012 en route from Bandar-e-Abbas to Dubai, received a warning from a United States warship over the ultra-high frequency (UHF).

2. On 5 May 1989 an Iranian passenger aircraft 707, flight No. 301 en route from Tehran to Kish, received a warning from a United States warship over the UHF frequency. These warnings were given despite the fact that civilian aircraft of this kind lack telecommunication systems equipped with UHF frequencies.

Furthermore, these warnings were given despite the recommendations made by the International Civil Aviation Organization and are even contrary to the notam issued by the United States.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once and that the United States Government be held fully accountable for the consequences of such acts.

Annex II

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria at Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

1. On 7 July 1989 at 0845 hours, United States warship No. 36, at the position of N2520 and E5438, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2600 and E5455, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 10 July 1989 at 0945 hours, a United States warship, at the position of N2548 and E5341, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2614 and E5355, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 11 July 1989 at 1502 hours, United States warship No. 972, at the position of N2548 and E5520, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2523 and E5455, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 31 July 1989 at 0900 hours, a United States warship, at the position of N2529 and E5659, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2534 and E5720, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 31 July 1989 at 0945 hours, United States warship No. 26, at the position of N2541 and E5521, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2608 and E5538, not to get closer to the warship.

6. On 2 August 1989 at 1000 hours, United States warship No. 36, at the position of N2556 and E5527, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2604 and E5532, not to get closer to the warship.

7. Further to the aforementioned, on 2 August 1989 at 0940 hours, United States warship No. 979, at the position of N2622 and E5604, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2637 and E5609 and which was in flight over the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not to get closer to the warship.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by the United States warships and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex III

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria at Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft on the following dates and hours:

A. Warnings by warships

1. On 9 August 1989 at 1055 hours, United States frigate No. 376, at the position of N2530 and E5648, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2557 and E5652, not to get closer to the warship.

2. On 28 August 1989 at 0857 hours, United States warship No. 989, at the position of N2536 and E5643, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2551 and E5658, not to get closer to the warship.

3. On 30 August 1989 at 0830 hours, a United States warship, at the position of N2542 and E5643, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2603 and E5655, not to get closer to the warship.

4. On 30 August 1989 at 0940 hours, United States warship No. 19, at the position of N2612 and E5543, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2633 and E5614, not to get closer to the warship.

5. On 1 September 1989 at 0908 hours, United States warship No. 989, at the position of N2549 and E5637, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2611 and E5649, to change its course.

6. On 1 September 1989 at 1100 hours, United States warship No. 28, at the position of N2525 and E5410, warned the pilot of an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2544 and E5432, to change its course.

B. Chase by United States aircraft

On 24 August 1989 two United States aircraft, models F-18 and F-14, chased an Iranian sea-patrolling aircraft, whose position was N2328 and E5959, for a period of 15 minutes.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests such unjustifiable actions by United States warships and insistently demands that such actions, being contrary to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, be stopped at once.

Annex IV

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria at Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 23 June 1989 a helicopter belonging to the Iranian Continental Shelf Oil Company, which was referred to as "S.U.", was warned twice at 1132 and 1133 hours by a United States warship at the position of N2617 and E5308 on radio channel UHF-20, which is used by military aircraft.

As the aforesaid helicopter was civilian, belonged to the Iranian Continental Shelf Oil Company and lacked military equipment such as the UHF-20 radio channel, it was not able to receive the warnings and, consequently, at 1137 hours, the United States warship, using the VHF-G radio channel, which is an international frequency used for civilian aircraft, attempted to warn the helicopter for a third time. At the same time, a helicopter took off from the United States warship, approached the Iranian Continental Shelf Oil Company's helicopter and warned it to leave the area. An Iranian radar station in the area had been monitoring the warnings given to the helicopter, being aware that the civilian helicopter was not able to receive the warnings on UHF. It intervened and protested against the breach of civil air navigation rules and regulations on the part of the United States warship but unfortunately the United States warship's actions continued and prevented the accomplishment of the said civilian helicopter's assignment.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests these unlawful and unjustifiable actions by United States warships positioned in the area against civilian aircraft and helicopters, which are contrary to the principles of international law, particularly the recommendations stipulated by the International Civil Aviation Organization, and demands that these actions be stopped at once.

Annex V

Note verbale dated 23 January 1990 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington addressed to the Embassy of Algeria at Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and has the honour to quote the attached message in two copies, the original text and an unofficial translation, received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is respectfully requested that the original text of the message be transmitted to the United States Department of State and that our office be informed of the response.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 3 October 1989 at 1354 hours four United States aircraft from the position of N2630 and E5655 to the position of N2540 and E5712 violated the airspace of the territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Iran from Ras-Al-Koh to the Strait of Hormoz.

The United States flights, which took place without any permission and without the observation of international regulations, are nothing but a clear aggression against the sovereignty of an independent State and are preventing it from exercising its legal rights. Hence, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong protest against these unlawful, obstinate and unjustifiable actions, which are contrary to the Government's agreements based upon international order, and firmly demands an immediate stop to these aggressive acts.

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General Assembly Security Council

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24 October 1990
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 12 and 28
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 19 October 1990 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit the communiqué issued on 18 October 1990 by the Government of the Republic of El Salvador concerning the attitude and actions of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) during the process of dialogue. That attitude and those actions constitute impediments to the objective of achieving peace in El Salvador as soon as possible.

The Permanent Representative of El Salvador would be grateful if this note and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12 and 28, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued at San Salvador by the Government of El Salvador on 18 October 1990

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to inform the general public, in El Salvador and abroad, of the Government's position regarding the attitude of FMLN during the process of dialogue:

1. The Government emphatically denounces the FMLN policy of using the threat of a fresh military offensive as a means of applying pressure during the process of dialogue. That has been obvious from repeated statements by FMLN leaders in various media organs.

2. Hard evidence of the willingness of FMLN to carry out the threat of hostilities was provided by the attacks last night (17 October) on the Salvadorian air force base at Ilopango, Soyapango, and on barracks situated on the outskirts of the capital, to the north and to the east. The areas that came under these simultaneous attacks are densely populated. The perpetrators obviously had scant regard for the security and physical safety of the thousands of inhabitants, and caused much tension among them.

3. The Government condemns all such actions and intentions, for it sees them as impediments and serious dangers to the normal conduct of the process of dialogue, which help to create a climate of anguish and uncertainty among the Salvadorian people.

4. The Government considers that the launching of a fresh military offensive by FMLN would constitute a flagrant violation of the human rights of the Salvadorian people, and would fly in the face of the Agreement on Human Rights signed at San José, Costa Rica, on 26 July 1990.

5. The Government of El Salvador reiterates that it is completely willing and prepared to continue using all the means at its disposal to find a political solution to El Salvador's problems, in accordance with the provisions of the document signed in the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on 4 April 1990. In this connection, the Government reiterates that it is willing to attend the next round of negotiations, for it is convinced that dialogue offers the best route towards a civilized settlement of the conflict.

6. The Government urges FMLN to abandon its warlike ways and violent policy, which are not at all conducive to the fundamental objective of the process of dialogue, namely, to reach agreements as soon as possible on the establishment of a firm and lasting peace, the supreme aspiration of the Salvadorian people.

7. The Government appeals to the international community to come out publicly in support of the initiatives by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, aimed at securing a peaceful and democratic settlement of the internal conflict in El Salvador, which threatens the peace and tranquillity of the entire Central American region. The Government also calls on the international community to reject any act of violence on the part of FMLN.

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Security Council

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S/21907
25 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 24 October 1990 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning a secret letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior of the former Kuwaiti régime by the Director-General of the State Security Department on 22 November 1989 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 October 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior of the former Kuwaiti régime by the Director-General of the State Security Department on 22 November 1989. This dangerous document illustrates the conspiracy between that Government and the Government of the United States to destabilize the situation in Iraq.

I previously referred to this conspiracy in a letter dated 4 September 1990, which I addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of States throughout the world. In that letter, I explained the historical background to the issue, and the conspiratorial attitudes adopted by the rulers of Kuwait against Iraq, as follows:

> "It must thus be concluded that the rulers of the former régime were determined to press on with their conspiracies to destroy Iraq's economy and to destabilize its political system. It is impossible to imagine that a régime such as that formerly in power in Kuwait could have embarked on a conspiracy of this magnitude against so large and strong a country as Iraq unless it was supported and protected by a major Power. That Power is the United States."

I also made the following observations in my letter:

> "It is evident from my historical review and description of events that it was not simply a matter of a dispute over ordinary economic or border issues. We had endured disputes of this nature for 20 years, striving all that time to maintain the best possible relations with the former rulers of Kuwait, despite their despicable behaviour and ignoble treatment of Iraq. This was instead an organized conspiracy, in which the former rulers of Kuwait deliberately and intentionally participated, with support from the United States, in order to destabilize Iraq's economy and sap its capacities and capabilities for defence against the Israeli imperialist scheme of expansion and aggression in the Arab world, thereby undermining Iraq's political system and strengthening United States hegemony over the region, and especially over its petroleum resources. In reality, as President Saddam Hussein said at the Baghdad Summit and as I observed in my letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, this constituted war against Iraq!!"

This document clearly and unequivocally confirms the connivance between the United States Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence services of the former Kuwaiti Government in plotting against Iraq's national security, territorial integrity and national economy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Iraq

Baghdad, 24 October 1990

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APPENDIX

Top secret and private

His Excellency Sheikh Salem Al-Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah

Minister of the Interior

In accordance with Your Highness's orders, as given during our meeting with you on 22 October 1989, I visited the headquarters of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, together with Colonel Ishaq Abd al-Hadi Shaddad, Director of Investigations for the Governorate of Ahmadi, from 12 to 18 November 1989. The United States side emphasized that the visit should be top secret in order not to arouse sensibilities among our brothers in the Gulf Co-operation Council, Iran and Iraq.

I hereby inform Your Highness of the most important elements of what was agreed with Judge William Webster, Director of the United States Central Intelligence Agency, in the course of my private meeting with him on Tuesday, 14 November 1989.

1. The United States is undertaking to train individuals selected by us to protect His Highness the Amir and His Highness Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Salem Al-Sabah. The instruction and training is to take place at the headquarters of the United States Intelligence Agency itself, and we have set their number at 128, some of whom are to be used for special missions with the royal family, as determined by His Highness the Crown Prince.

In this connection, the United States side informed us of its dissatisfaction with the performance of the Royal Guard forces at the time of the criminal attack on His Highness the Amir.

2. We agreed with the United States side that visits would be exchanged at all levels between the State Security Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, and that information would be exchanged about the armaments and social and political structures of Iran and Iraq.

3. We sought assistance from Agency experts in reviewing the structure of the State Security Department, which, according to the instructions given by His Highness the Amir, was to be accorded major priority at our meeting with the United States side. This would involve use of their expertise in drawing up a new strategy for action commensurate with the changes in the Gulf region and the country's internal situation, by developing a computer system and automating functions in the State Security Department.

4. The United States side said it was entirely willing to meet our request for an exchange of information concerning the activities of extremist Shiah groups in the

country and certain States of the Gulf Co-operation Council. Mr. Webster applauded our measures to combat movements backed by Iran and said that the Agency was willing to take joint steps to eliminate points of tension in the Gulf region.

5. We agreed with the American side that it was important to take advantage of the deteriorating economic situation in Iraq in order to put pressure on that country's Government to delineate our common border. The Central Intelligence Agency gave us its view of appropriate means of pressure, saying that broad co-operation should be initiated between us, on condition that such activities are co-ordinated at a high level.

6. The United States side is of the opinion that our relations with Iran should be conducted in such a way as, on the one hand, to avoid contact with that country and, on the other, to exert all possible economic pressure on it and to concentrate on effectively bolstering its alliance with Syria. The agreement with the United States side provides that Kuwait will avoid negative media statements about Iran and restrict its efforts to influence that country to Arab meetings.

7. We agreed with the United States side that it was important to combat drugs in the country, after Central Intelligence Agency narcotics experts informed us that much Kuwaiti capital is being used to promote drug trafficking in Pakistan and Iran, and that the spread of such trafficking will have negative consequences for the future of Kuwait.

8. The United States side placed a special telephone at our disposal to promote the rapid exchange of views and information that do not require written communications. The number of the telephone, which is Mr. Webster's private line, is (202) 659-5241.

I await Your Highness's instructions and convey to you my best regards.

(Signed) Brigadier Fahd Ahmad AL-FAHD
Director-General of the State
Security Department

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31 October 1990
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LETTER DATED 24 OCTOBER 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations has requested the following correction:

Appendix, paragraph 8, last line

The telephone number should read (202) 659-5246

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda items 32 and 37
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 18 October 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Representatives of our Governments held further consultations on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict on 15 and 16 October 1990.

We have the honour to transmit to you annexed hereto the statement adopted at that meeting and should be grateful if this text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 32 and 37, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING
Permanent Representative of
the United States of America
to the United Nations

(Signed) Yuli M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF THE FIVE PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON CAMBODIA

The Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council held further consultations on Cambodia in New York on October 15-16, as had been agreed during their August meeting. The Five also called on the UN Secretary General and met the UN Under Secretaries General Raffeeuddin Ahmed and Marrack Goulding.

The Five reviewed developments in the Cambodian settlement process since the completion on August 28 of their framework document on a comprehensive political settlement based on an enhanced UN role with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia. They welcomed the agreement by the Cambodian parties to form the Supreme National Council as well as their acceptance in its entirety of the framework for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodia conflict worked out by the Five Permanent Members of the Security Council and the endorsement of that framework by the Security Council in its resolution 668 of 20 September. They also welcomed the further support for the framework expressed in the Secretary-General's report of 10 October on the situation in Cambodia and the resolution adopted in the General Assembly by consensus on 15 October which reiterated the urgent need for a settlement as outlined in the Five's framework.

They noted with concern, however, continuing

difficulties over the presidency of the SNC and the consequent inability to form a delegation to occupy Cambodia's UN seat. The Five recalled their statement in paragraph 5 of the framework that should Prince Norodom Sihanouk be elected by the SNC as its President, the Five would welcome this decision. They urged the Cambodian parties to resolve at an early date the outstanding questions relating to this matter so as to enable the SNC to play its role in the settlement process.

Recalling their previous statement that no acceptable solution can be achieved by force of arms and noting the need to comply with the call in Security Council resolution 668 to all parties to the conflict to exercise maximum self-restraint, the Five reiterated their appeal to the Cambodian parties to cooperate fully in the political settlement process, as they had committed themselves to do during the September meeting in Jakarta.

The successful reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC) requires a properly functioning SNC and a peaceful situation in Cambodia.

The Five believe that it is essential to maintain the political momentum necessary to advance the settlement process to a successful conclusion. To this end, they called on the Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference to make the necessary arrangements, through appropriate processes, for the elaboration of the Five's framework so as to reconvene the PCC at the ministerial level before the end of 1990 in order to adopt the comprehensive settlement agreement.

The Five agreed to remain in close contact and to meet as necessary in order to sustain their efforts in search of a peaceful resolution of the Cambodia conflict.

N.Y.C. October 16, 1990